Holotype as yet in the author's collection, cat. 3003, paratypes in the author's collection, and the collection of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Donovan.

PECTEN (CHLAMYS) IMBRICATUS MILDREDAE, nov. var. Pl. 3, figs. 16, 17.

Left valve rayed with eight rather prominent ribs and from 1 to 3 interstitial smaller ribs between each major rib. Large and small costae armed with elevated scales placed at regular intervals. Lower valve rayed with rather prominent scaly ribs in groups which correspond to the major ribs on the upper valve. Auricles unequal, with seven teeth in the byssal aperture. Color, ranging from a brilliant red flecked with white, through brownish-purple mottled with paler tan, to pure white. Holotype pale brown, purple tinted at the margin, with spots of darker brown between the major costae. Lower valve pale tan or fawn, with faint suggestion of spotting. Interior yellow with clear purple at the margins and at the hinge. Alt. 37.5 mm.; lat. 32 mm.

Several factors link this shell with *imbricatus:* one is the similar scheme of ribbing; the enlarged, sometimes cupped scales; the yellow and purple interior; and the large size of individuals. Unfortunately, the type material selected by Frampton is not available. The shell ranges from Biscayne Bay to the Tortugas and the Bahamas. Holotype cat. 02948 in the author's cabinet; paratypes in collection of W. A. Royce. Named in honor of Mrs. W. A. Royce, who first collected it.

NOTES ON EPITONIUM (NITIDOSCALA) TINCTUM (CARPENTER)

BY A. M. STRONG

In a paper, Notes on Some Species of Epitonium (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 6, No. 7, 1930), I have shown that *Scalaria tincta* Carpenter, described from Cedros Island (Cerros Island, Lower California) and San Pedro, *Scalaria subcoronata* Carpenter, described from Monterey, and "*Scala hindsii* Carpenter" Arnold, described from the Pleistocene of San Pedro, are all three based on specimens representing a single species. Since writing this paper many additional specimens have come to hand. Among these it is found that there is a notable difference in the shells from north and south of Point Conception, California.

The shell described and figured as *Epitonium* (*Nitidoscala*) *tinctum* (Carpenter) in the above mentioned paper, from Point Vincent, near San Pedro, may be taken as the typical form. It has 8 post-nuclear whorls and measures 12 mm. in length. An average shell from Monterey with 8 post-nuclear whorls will measure 14 mm. or more in length; also the northern shell appears to be heavier and somewhat broader. If it is desirable to recognize these differences the name *subcoronatum* Carpenter can be used in a subspecific sense for the more northern form.

These shells live in close association with sea anemones in sand pockets and sand-filled crevices in the rocks on the outer coast, where they are exposed to the wash of the surf. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Bormann of Long Beach, California, collected a large number of specimens of apparently a distinct variety, associated with sea anemones in the quiet waters of Mission Bay, near San Diego. They are smaller than the typical form, with the varices almost entirely lacking the coronation below the sutures and averaging about two more to the whorl. The brown line below the suture is faint but visible in most of the living specimens. These may take the name of EPITONIUM (NITIDOSCALA) TINCTUM, var. BORMANNI. The type has been deposited as No. 1064 in the type collection of the Los Angeles County Museum. It has a little more than 7 post-nuclear whorls and 13 varices. The measurements are: length, 7.2 mm.; diameter, 4.0 mm.

Dall (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 112, 1921) gives the range of *E. tincta* as Monterey to the Gulf of California, and of *E. subcoronata* as Vancouver Island to San Diego. Due to the confusion in the use of names and the uncertainty of the older identifications, little reliance can be placed on these ranges. I have seen no specimens from north of Monterey or south of San Martin Island, Lower California. These points can hardly be taken as the limits of range for the species, but it is very doubtful if the species occurs in the vicinity of Vancouver Island or in the Gulf of California. A considerable number of specimens from Vancouver Island were all found to be referable to *E. indianorum* Carpenter. In the large collection of the California Academy of Sciences from many points in the Gulf of California no specimens were found closely resembling *E. tinctum* Carpenter.